

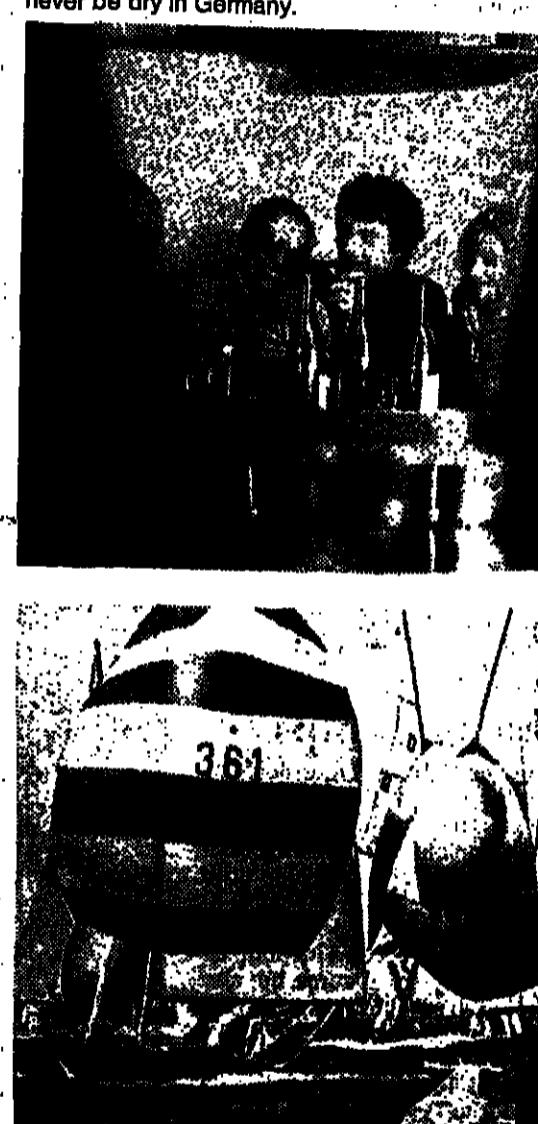
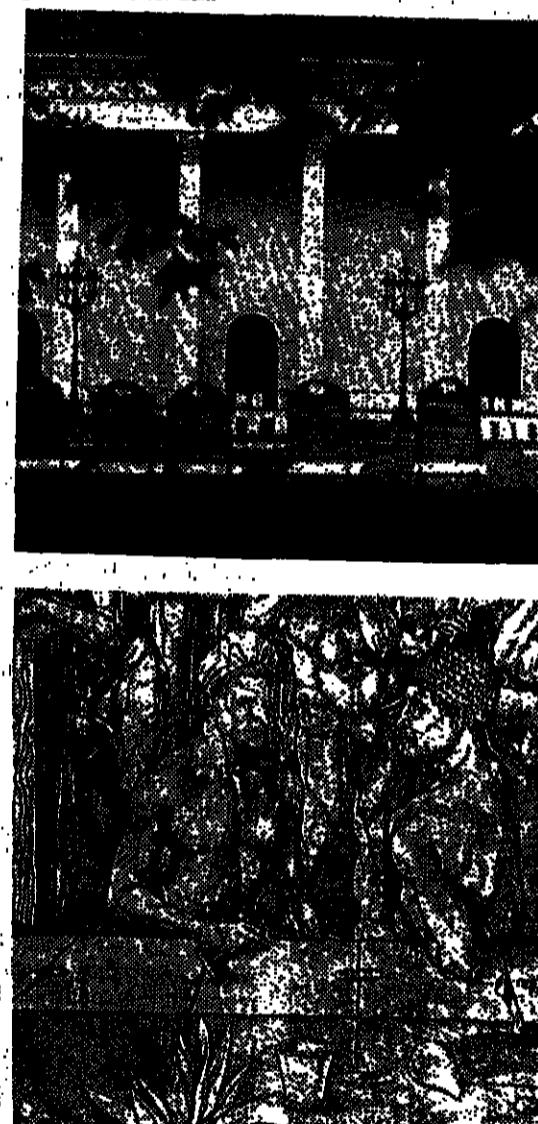


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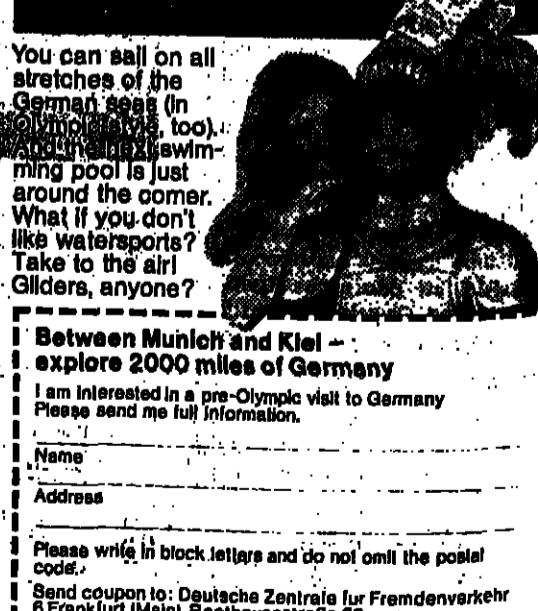
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The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS
Hamburg, 5 August 1971
10th Year - No. 486 - By air

C 20725 C

Hanoi uneasy at prospects of Sino-American rapprochement

North Vietnam is one of the countries that views the attempt to bring about Sino-American rapprochement with the greatest uneasiness. *Nhan Dan*, the Party newspaper, has already reacted to President Nixon's invitation to Peking with bitter accusations.

The great powers, the North Vietnamese paper comments, must not be allowed to engage in Balkan bargaining at smaller countries' expense. Hanoi will unswervingly continue on the independent course leading to final victory.

There is a clear pointer in the article to whom the warning is issued. The Vietnamese people, it is noted, have dealt in their time with "a number of major imperialists."

Without a doubt this means not only the colonial policies of the French but also the old southward push of the Chinese empire.

The threat that has befallen the North Vietnamese leadership is not entirely unfounded. It cannot, for that matter, be assuaged by the recent welter of words assurances by Peking's propagandists bludgeoning unshakable solidarity with the liberating struggle of the peoples of Indo-China.

Hanoi has noted with suspicion the tendency in Peking to view Chinese home and foreign affairs in terms of *realpolitik*.

In view of the Soviet threat and American disengagement in Asia Peking's

on China's southern flank, a state that for its own safety would join forces with a power hostile to China, say the Soviet Union, forced Peking to act.

Ever since Peking has pursued a systematic policy aimed at setting up three communist States in Indo-China. Chinese propaganda accordingly emphasises the liberation struggle of the three Indo-Chinese peoples.

Prince Sihanouk, the former Cambodian head of State, is not for nothing now resident in Peking rather than in Hanoi.

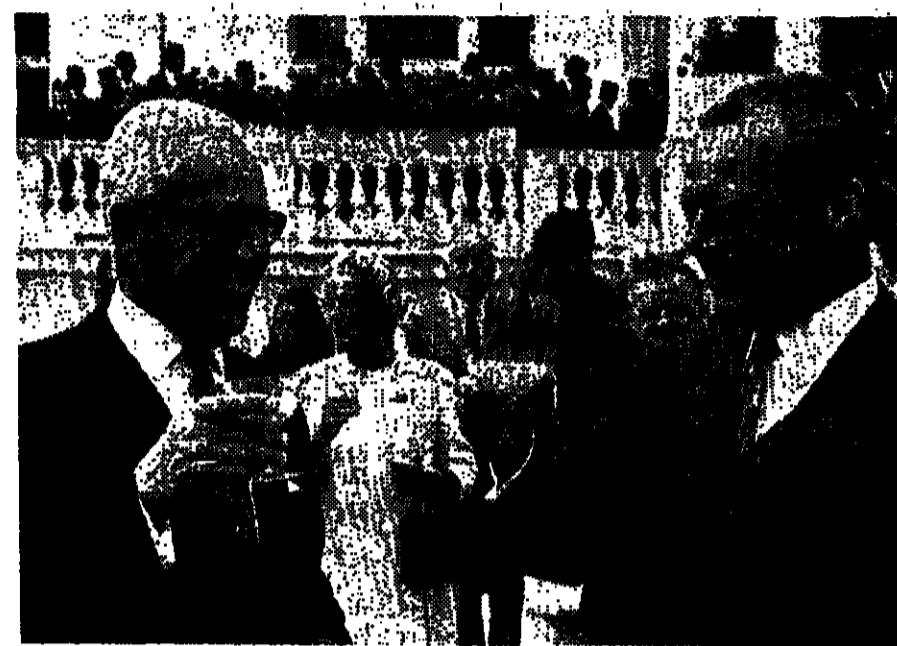
Once Chinese Premier Chou En-lai stated that China is prepared to take part in a rerun of the 1954 Geneva conference on Indo-China Hanoi's suspicion developed into certainty.

The extent to which Peking has changed its mind is self-evident when one recalls how insistent the Chinese leaders used to be about never negotiating in any way with the imperialists. The Paris Vietnam talks, for instance, have to this day not been given a single mention in the Chinese press.

Peking's decision to change its approach, indeed cooperate in a similar context, can only be attributed to the changes in the international situation that have since come about.

The North Vietnamese and the Vietnamese representatives in Paris well know why they felt the need to reject promptly and outright the idea of a renewal of the Geneva conference.

The reason is not only that the Vietnamese Communists fared badly at Geneva in 1954. At Moscow's insistence more than anything else the 1954 conference robbed them of the fruits of victory at Dien Bien Phu when there was next to nothing stopping them from taking over all Vietnam.



Many happy returns!

Federal Republic President Gustav Heinemann celebrated his 72nd birthday on 23 July. People from all walks of life attended the unofficial birthday party given at the Villa Hammerschmidt where Chancellor Willy Brandt toasted the President.

(Photo: dpa)

In view of the domestic situation in the United States Hanoi may well feel that a similar state of affairs again obtains. Once again there is a risk that the fruits of superhuman effort in the course of a dreadful war waged at unspeakable cost will be harvested not by Hanoi but, this time, by Peking.

There are reasons for suspecting that the Chinese Communists have an eye to the main chance. No one could, for instance, object to a new Indo-China conference being chaired not by Britain and the Soviet Union, as in 1954, but by China and the United States, both of whom are far more directly concerned.

China and the United States could guarantee the agreements reached. The outcome would undoubtedly be in the interest of the two hitherto rival great

powers China and America. With equal certainty it would not correspond with the national ambitions cherished in Hanoi.

This fear is unmistakeably apparent in the first reaction of the North Vietnamese Party newspaper to Mr. Nixon's invitation to visit Peking.

Hanoi shudders at the thought of a renaissance of China as a great power deciding the fate of the peoples of East Asia.

There can be no predicting what moves the North Vietnamese leadership will feel obliged to make in view of this prospect.

The sensations of the past few days in the Far East can be expected not to be the last.

Harry Hamm

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung
in Deutschland, 24 July 1971)

Peking seeks to establish diplomatic contact with the EEC

China is the first communist-ruled country to follow in Yugoslavia's footsteps and seek to accredit an ambassador to the European Economic Community.

"Moscow," Italian Premier

Emilio Colombo commented, "will then have to give up its thirteen-year refusal to recognise the EEC."

Signor Colombo knows what he is talking about. In discussions with Italian diplomats the Chinese have expressed a desire to conclude a trade agreement with the EEC as a community rather than with individual member-countries.

As an experienced member of the EEC and a convinced European the Italian Premier has grasped the opportunity presented for the Common Market.

So far the Kremlin has refused to acknowledge the existence of a supranational Western European organisation based in Brussels. Soviet ideologists would then be forced to admit that the allegedly insuperable contradictions between "capitalists" in Common Market countries are steadily (though with difficulty) being overcome.

If Peking sends a representative to Brussels and the European Commission

being followed with the greatest of interest.

The four neutrals Austria, Switzerland, Sweden and Finland would like to establish some kind of link with the EEC.

The Rumanians, Hungarians and Poles hope that their similar wishes for closer contacts with the Common Market will no longer be rejected by Moscow once the Soviet government is forced, by circumstances — the Peking angle and the realisation that the EEC is a reality — to abandon its resistance.

So far the Poles and Hungarians, in particular, have tried in vain to gain permission from Moscow to establish closer ties with the European Community.

In order not to have to acquiesce the Soviet Union has also placed obstacles in the way of Austrian association with the Common Market by referring to the 1955 treaty and the Austrian parliament's commitment to everlasting neutrality.

What the Poles are saying is that what the Soviet government allows the Austrian capitalists one of these days it will no longer be able to refuse its communist brethren.

Hermann Bohle

(Klärer Nachrichten, 24 July 1971)

■ FOREIGN AFFAIRS

America's relations with Europe

The untiring fight influential US Senators have fought for years to achieve a reduction in American troop strength in Europe has ideological aspects.

Not that political calculations do not have a part to play. Interests are weighed against one another, either taxes could be cut or the money made available for other purposes. At the same time the President would suffer a domestic defeat.

But these are not the foundation stones of this particular political battle. They could hardly explain the missionary zeal with which it is fought.

The ideological nature of the campaign to pull US forces out of Europe is a result of the outlook of a sanguine body of politicians who now advocate as complete a withdrawal as possible by the United States from the military theatres of the world.

Oddly enough this same group of men previously devoted a similar missionary zeal to a foreign policy of intervention.

Men of ideals whose foreign policy is

Britain's Labour Party's EEC doubts raise basic issues

When the Common Market was established there were supporters and opponents of the idea of a European Community in all six countries. There was a struggle between pro and contra, between rose-tinted visions of the future on one hand and jeremiads on the other. At no stage, however, did the debate appear to be as heated as it is in Britain at the moment.

The Social Democrats admittedly took their time to grow accustomed to the idea. So did the trade unions. But by the time Social Democrats formed part of the ruling coalition in Bonn and Rome and Britain's Labour government applied for membership of the Six there were visions of a socialist Europe with a different colour predominating on the map of the free part of the Continent.

Those who did not relish the idea can now breathe more easily. Harold Wilson is engaged in a piece of political tight-rope walking and appears no longer to want anything to do with Europe and Labour is in the process of mortifying itself with a truly Mediterranean passion.

For most Labourites Willy Brandt, who resolutely advocated British membership long before M. Pompidou joined the bandwagon, would no longer appear to be a comrade-in-arms but merely a German and as such someone to be viewed warily.

Pro-Marketeer Roy Jenkins admittedly has not minced words. Unless Britain joins now, he commented, Willy Brandt will number among the losers and Herr Brandt is a key figure in the prospects of world peace.

Even for Mr Jenkins, however, one of the aims of EEC membership is to commit the Germans even more firmly to the democratic West. Thus this country remains a political playground for many leading politicians even within the European Community.

This brings us back to one of the longest-standing questions of them all. To what end is Europe to unite or be united? In the course of foreign policy consultations inaugurated by the Six with the Middle East mainly in mind there would be no harm in openly debating this fundamental issue.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 21 July 1971)

designed to achieve ethical rather than merely realistic aims are, as Europe has known since the days of Woodrow Wilson, mainly to be found among the ranks of the Democratic Party, which is now in opposition to President Nixon.

Just after the war, in the shadow of Franklin D. Roosevelt and the expectation that victory over Hitler and the establishment of the United Nations heralded an era of peace and democracy all over the world, it was felt to be morally incumbent on and a matter of course for the United States to establish and help to stabilise the supremacy of Western ideals all over the globe.

During the Cold War there appeared to be no doubt as to the justification of America's role as the vanguard of the free world against Communism.

It took the war in Vietnam, the first military commitment ever that the United States was unable to bring to a successful conclusion, to bring about a change in the political conviction that America is duty bound to police the Western world against Communism.

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■ GOVERNMENT**Parliamentary State Secretaries want ministerial status**

Wolfram Dorn of the Interior Ministry

Should parliamentary State secretaries become a Vice-Minister or Deputy Minister? Should they be able to take their minister's seat and vote in the cabinet when they are standing in for him?

When the Minister is absent should parliamentary State secretaries have the right to give instructions to everyone in the Ministry, even the State secretaries who are the highest officials in the Ministry?

These are questions with which the Bonn government will soon be busying itself if the proposal drawn up by the parliamentary State secretary in the Ministry of the Interior, Wolfram Dorn, concerning the status of parliamentary State secretaries is considered ripe for discussion in the Cabinet.

Dorn and the others are giving a great deal of thought to status, far more thought than the Bundestag gave five years ago when it decided that alongside the traditional permanent State secretaries there should also be parliamentary State secretaries.

The Bundestag simply described their function in these words: "The Parliamentary State Secretary will serve to give support to the Cabinet Minister."

In the days of the Grand Coalition (CDU/CSU with SPD) six major ministries required this support for their minister. The Parliamentary State Secretary in the Chancellor's Office was a special case.

In the present coalition (SPD/FDP) every ministry has its parliamentary State secretary. At the change of government the number of "parliamentaries" doubled.

But what exact role they should play in conjunction with their minister has never been clearly specified.

Everybody knows that the Parliamentary State Secretary in the Defence Ministry, Willi Berkhan, is the right-hand man of his Minister Helmut Schmidt.

But Schmidt and Berkhan are friends and a friendship of this kind cannot be a general rule in the relationship between a minister and his parliamentary State secretary.

No one would call Economic Affairs cum Finance Minister Karl Schiller and his Parliamentary State Secretary Philip Rosenthal, nor could Education Minister Hans Leussink and his Parliamentary

Frankfurter Allgemeine

State Secretary Klaus von Dohnanyi be called buddies.

Transport Minister Georg Leber and his "Parliamentary" Holger Börner agree in general on the course their party should take. But Justice Minister Gerhard Jahn and his Parliamentary State Secretary Alfons Bayerl are not always in complete harmony.

It has not yet been clearly shown how Professor Karl Schiller, who has newly taken over the Finance Ministry, will get on with that Ministry's Parliamentary State Secretary, Bundestag member Hans Hermsdorf. The relationship between ministers and the parliamentary State secretaries supporting them come in all shades of the rainbow and the relationships between permanent State secretaries and parliamentary State secretaries is always in doubt.

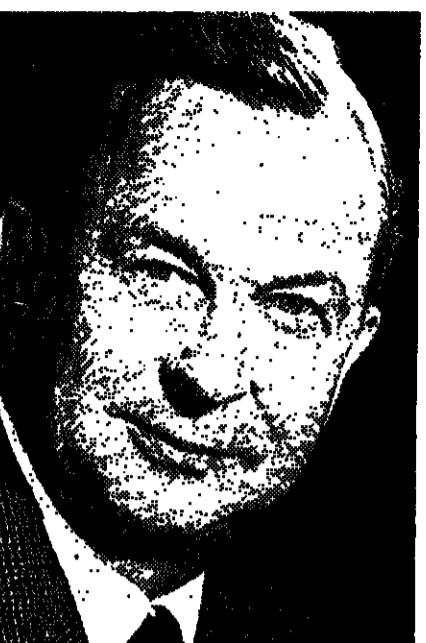
The tension between the two kinds of State secretary is unavoidable. The permanent State secretaries are quite ready to allow their parliamentary colleagues to speak in the Bundestag at Question Time in the place of their minister.

But they react strongly to the idea that in the name of the minister a parliamentary State secretary is their senior in the ministry.

It is difficult to imagine State Secretary Frank in the Foreign Office playing second fiddle to Parliamentary State Secretary Moersch or the Parliamentary State Secretary in the Chancellor's Office, Katharina Focke, as the senior of State Secretary Egon Bahr.

There is a legal hurdle for the parliamentary State secretaries to surmount before they have their way. According to the provisions of Basic Law "the Federal government shall consist of the Chancellor

In the Defence Ministry the Parliamentary



Willi Berkhan of the Defence Ministry and Katharina Focke of the Chancellor's Office

However the permanent State secretaries fear that the Bundestag will not raise objections to such elevation of the parliamentaries. Whenever the expression junior minister is used many members of the Bundestag nod their approval.

They consider that parliamentary State secretaries should be trained at special schools for ministers following the lines of Gerhard Jahn and Ernst Benda, who were Parliamentary State Secretaries in the Ministries which they later headed.

These examples show that parliamentary State secretaries who are "minister material" do not have to go through the stage of being deputy minister before heading a ministry.

If this status, however, makes the parliamentary State secretary in any case into a "junior minister," a minister-candidate, this can make the relationship between the minister and his junior so fraught with difficulties as the relationship between a parliamentary and a permanent State secretary.

The co-existence of the two types of State secretary has developed in a highly individual manner as a result of the tensions.

In the Defence Ministry the Parliamentary



Katharina Focke of the Chancellor's Office

Ministry has with his Minister Leber. There were corresponding objections for his status in the Bundestag.

Other State secretaries are made masters of certain expert spheres. Katharina Focke at the Chancellor's Office is responsible for European affairs.

The Parliamentary State Secretary, the Economic Affairs Ministry, Dr Rosenthal, often goes his own way branching off from the line taken by Minister, Professor Karl Schiller and Permanent State Secretary, Johann Peter Schönhorn.

Many of the "parliamentaries" approximate to the position of a minister, while others are more outsiders in their ministry and the types of State secretary arrange affairs according to their relationship with their minister and their own personal authority.

The fact that the parliamentary State secretaries now want to ascribe to themselves the official authority of vice-minister shows that they are not content with the present state of affairs. But the permanent State secretaries are not going to be happy with the new role the "parliamentaries" want to assume, especially those who are still working.

Some of them, including Frank and Schönhorn have said that there will be consequences if they are subordinated to their parliamentary colleagues.

It is clear that if the "parliamentaries" have their way and accede to ministerial status they will, like ministers, have to renounce all other professional activities.

The originators of the legislation going for parliamentary State secretaries, Gerhard Jahn and Ernst Benda, both themselves, placed great value on the fact that State secretaries, like all members of the Bundestag, would be able to continue in their professional capacity since they were not ministers.

The argument in favour of this was that permanent State secretaries as "parliamentaries" were not entitled to pension.

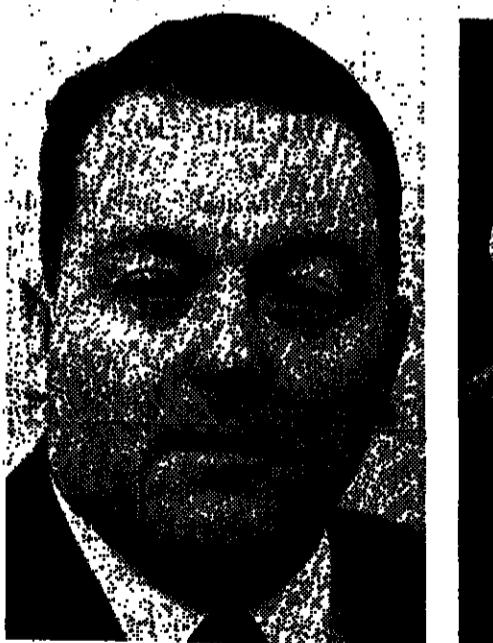
Philip Rosenthal, for instance, has stayed in industry as well as in politics as a parliamentary State secretary. He had not voluntarily resigned from management of his company.

If the parliamentaries are to become temporary ministers in the absence of their ministers the ban on outside professions must apply to them and in this way will become eligible for a ministerial pension.

As vice ministers, therefore, like ministers to become eligible for a pension after two years in office.

Alfred Riehl

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 14 July 1971)

Holger Börner (left) of the Transport Ministry and Alfons Bayerl of the Justice Ministry.
(Photos: Bundesbildstelle 4, Archiv)

for and Cabinet Ministers" and only one minister in the Cabinet can have the right to vote.

So to date the only person who has been able to represent a minister in the Cabinet has been another minister. It will require an amendment to Basic Law for parliamentary State secretaries to have the right to vote in proxy of their minister.

In the Finance Ministry the "Parliamentary" Gerhard Reischl did not achieve close contact with his Minister, Alex Möller, such as the close contact his colleague Holger Börner in the Transport

Many students and schoolboys and girls are having their hopes of earning additional money over the summer holidays dashed this year. A survey of state labour exchanges indicates that today is less keen than in the past to employ seasonal labour even though the demand for summer jobs on the part of students and schoolboys and girls has really increased.

The main reason for the slump in summer holiday jobs is, according to the Federal Labour Institute in Nuremberg, that many firms are working with the red card rather than with additional labour. In view of the general economic situation, what is more, more firms than in the past have gone over to works holidays. A number of firms are also less keen on employing auxiliary labour because they claim to have fared badly in the past, because student workers have proved to be trouble-makers.

Alfred Riehl
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 14 July 1971)

LABOUR AFFAIRS**Mixed feelings about the four-day-week****Süddeutsche Zeitung**

given the choice between normal working hours and an early shift giving them more free time in the afternoon and a ten-hour day, four-day week on full pay.

In next to no time the first seventy vacancies to be filled in this way were snapped up. A mechanic wrote from the Aligau area of Southern Germany to say that he would sell his house and come to Lübeck on the spot. His application was rejected. We are, Schwartau replied, only at the experimental stage.

There is every reason to be satisfied with progress so far. The lone mechanic is not on his own. His enthusiasm is shared by many of the staff, the works council (in a spot poll half the staff approved of the four-day sweat) and above all the enterprising management.

At Geretsried administrative director Kreckow of Euroman talks in terms of nothing but encouraging experiences and Schwartau too stress that so far the experiment has proved a great success.

The reason why is obvious enough. In addition to an improved atmosphere at work, Euroman reports, after six months on a four-day week, an increase in production of ten to twelve per cent. And vacancies are a thing of the past.

With so much satisfaction on both sides (so far not one of the Schwartau four-day workers has opted to return to the old system) it is surprising that this revolutionary change is so controversial.

It is easy enough to understand why employers are not keen on the idea. In Schleswig-Holstein they held it against Oetker that he had not informed them of his plans beforehand.

Many major firms are not yet in a position to change over to a four-day week and they are not keen on the idea of attractive outsiders such as Schwartau, who have a variety of production lines going and are thus able to offer a choice of working hours, snapping up available 1,000 people.

Not to mention the justified suspicions many employers have that the four-day week will, in the final analysis, amount to a reduction in working hours.

This is an idea that is unlikely to appeal to employers anywhere and Schwartau feel they made a tactical mistake in advertising a 39-hour week. "We could do little in the way of helping their staff use their leisure time, least of all foreign labour.

"We suspect that the Turks work in the docks over the weekend," one head of department at Schwartau comments.

Turkish labourers are not, for that matter, the material of which production manager Lietz expects a boost in production in anticipation of the long weekend.

Otto Gerhard, the oldest member of staff working a four-day week, is more the kind of man the management have in mind. "When I go off for the weekend," he says, "I no longer get back home tired out. With three days off you can take your time and the autobahns are virtually unused on Fridays."

Brenner feels it to be "out of the question until the introduction of a 35-hour week" and Wilhelm Rothe of Bavaria comments that "the spreading of the present forty hours over four working days is unacceptable for the trade unions for health reasons."

They are both staunchly opposed to the innovation yet it was the unions who originally campaigned for a five-day week with the slogan "On Saturday Daddy belongs to me."

Dr Germanus Linz, leader of the Association of Trade Union Doctors, is afraid that health will go by the board and Dr Max Thür, a fellow-doctor and official of the Bavarian Ministry of Labour, reports in a survey that the four-day week is "solely in the employer's interest. The employee has to work for it."

Scepticism is rife at the Bavarian Ministry of Labour, which has, when all is said and done, itself introduced staggered working hours.

At a regional conference held recently for the express purpose of discussing the four-day week Alois Kohlbeck of the Ministry warned that a working day of more than eight hours in conjunction with "the prior stress of environmental influences" amounted to a health hazard.

At the same time the 1938 working hours regulations by which he is bound do not provide him with the slightest opportunity of intervening to stop the trend.

Experience so far has yet to prove that no health hazards are involved. Dr Oetker of Schwartau admittedly feels that the unions are objecting mainly because they do not like to be outdone by the management and notes that if anything fewer working hours have been lost because of sickness at Schwartau since the change-over.

On the other hand many workers, especially in the summer months, do voluntary overtime on Fridays. When this is borne in mind it is easier to see why there are warnings that too many intrusions are being made on leisure time.

There can certainly be no doubt that the new working week involves a complete rethink about leisure time. The works do little, in the way of helping their staff use their leisure time, least of all foreign labour.

"We suspect that the Turks work in the docks over the weekend," one head of department at Schwartau comments.

Turkish labourers are not, for that matter, the material of which production manager Lietz expects a boost in production in anticipation of the long weekend.

Labor courts must now develop further practical applications of the principle of relativity. It could be that wage agreements ought by law to include a mediation agreement or lengthy strikes be brought to a mandatory conclusion.

Professor Müller added that in labour struggles swift and sudden action need not necessarily be considered illegal.

He also emphasised the intentional dual nature of labour law. On the one hand the protection of the socially weaker party must be intensified by, say, providing additional safeguards against the sack.

On the other the socially weak must be allowed to join forces so as to gain the strength needed to assert themselves against the stronger party — the employers' federations or the individual employers.

In a free democracy industrial action is, he feels, the appropriate means of resolving conflicts. This presupposes that strikes must not be aimed at changing the social set-up as this would amount to calling the entire system into question.

The ban on strikes in the Soviet system was, he considered, equally legal since the workers are there considered to own the means of production and Soviet law was bound to protect this system.

Order in itself does not constitute a police state, the Professor concluded. "Suicide must always be disapproved of," he noted. (Stuttgarter Zeitung, 16 July 1971)

Labour court confirms legality of industrial action**STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG**

Industrial action is a legal institution for resolving industrial conflict. According to the supreme court of the Federal Labour Court strikes and lockouts continue to be undesirable but are to be accepted. The new ruling of 21 April 1971 contrasts with the earlier ruling of 25 January 1955.

This is the gist of the paper on industrial action delivered to the Labour Law Association in Cologne by Professor Gerhard Müller, president of the Federal Labour Court.

In addition to approving of industrial action the Federal Labour Court has developed the principle of relativity. In contrast with legal principles dating from the eighteenth century that were current, say, forty years ago there can no longer be talk of absolute rights. In a industrial society rights of the community as a whole must also be borne in mind.

Industrial action as a legal institution involves not only the two sides of industry but also other parties and society as a whole. In his personal opinion, Professor Müller added, the principle of relativity was of even greater consequence for case law.

Industrial action must, he feels, be fair and taken only after all other means of settling disputes have been exhausted. Similarly, full production must be resumed as soon as conflict has been resolved.

Strikes and lockouts in sympathy, he maintained, are also legal. So, he continued, are lockouts by individual firms. Firms are entitled to stage a lockout without first consulting the employers association.

Professor Müller stressed that he was not prepared to commit himself on whether or not unions must hold a prior ballot at regional or works level before strikes or other measures could be considered legal. If the one be accepted, he added, the other must too, or so a well-known legal adage had it.

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Fewer holiday jobs for students and schoolboys**Heribert Riehl-Heyse**

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 13 July 1971)

particularly acute. Many major firms are taking on no student labour whatsoever.

Only the post office is still taking on students and schoolboys and girls as postmen.

Students in Hamburg and Hanover are

alone in not having a hard time of it.

In both cities the labour exchanges and

students unions report that the demand

for holiday labour is above last year's

level.

The slump is particularly apparent in

Frankfurt and the south of the country,

where so far a mere 286 students and

schoolboys and girls have been found

■ THE DANCE

Rhineland ballet festival surprises the terpsichorean pundits

For a few weeks the Rhineland or more precisely Düsseldorf, Cologne and Wuppertal, enjoyed something that could have been called a ballet festival, broken up only by most welcome pauses for breath.

The sole reason why this festival did not achieve the fame it deserved was that there was a complete lack of cooperation between the cities involved. Otherwise this summer the Rhineland could have seen the most varied and contrasted ballet festival of the whole world.

The trouble was that no one in Cologne knew much about what was happening in Düsseldorf and no one in other cities in this area was much better informed.

Even today there are many ballet enthusiasts in the Rhineland who have no idea what was going on at the other ballet performances. It was the ballet festival that officially never was.

Taking part were not only the three great opera-ballet companies of Düsseldorf, Cologne and Wuppertal with the programmes on their repertoire and new premiered works, but also for example the Folkwang Ballet, Essen, that shared the accolades of a highly interesting evening's ballet with the Wuppertal company.

A work that the Wuppertal ballet had specially commissioned from Günther Becker was performed two times consecutively interpreted by different choreographers and their ensembles.

Guest corps de ballet were the American Harkness Ballet, the American Classical (alias Niagara Frontier) Ballet with Rudolf Nureyev as the star dancer and a group of dancers from the Vienna Staatsoper ballet.

We should not forget that Cologne included its international summer academy of dance in this unofficial festival which was, this year, held for the fifteenth time. This anniversary was celebrated with an exceptionally skilled choreographic competition in which there was only one technical hitch. The jury made up of VIPs from the ballet world under the chairmanship of Glen Tetley, made bad judgments – undeniably so!

The Wuppertal enterprise became involved in an interesting antithesis. On the one hand there was the "episodes" sequence, solid craftsmanship, not without inspiration, appearing exceedingly progressive both in its material and the way it used its means, but basically stuck in the Balanchinesque theatre-ballet world; Ivan Sertic with his Wuppertal ballet – the self-set theme: the dependence of Man on a power machine, his attempts to free himself and his failure to do so.

On the other hand the production set out consistently and with one hundred per cent success to produce a terpsichorean anti-aestheticism: Pina Bausch with the Essen Folkwang Ballet in her aethmatic Modern-Dance version with spastic movements which was reminiscent of a *La Sylphide* ballet, i.e. Becker's twenty-four minute music for a group of soloists with contact microphones, amplifiers, electric modulation equipment and loudspeakers, called simply *Aktionen für Tänzer* gave both interpretations and audibly inspired background of sound.

What this proved was the complete incompatibility of the aesthetic standpoints of Sertic and Bausch. The audience left the theatre in some

what of a dither. But on what other occasion can this be claimed of a ballet? Wuppertal demonstrated that patent recipes for ballet are no longer possible.

The new Düsseldorf ballet programme was on a similar although qualitatively disproportionately higher level. It offered three ballets with a starkly differing choreographic handwriting: Balanchine's *Apollo*, Erich Walter's *Piano Concerto No 2 in E Major* (by Carl Maria von Weber) and Hans van Manen's *Keep Going* (danced to Béjart's *Sinfonia* reproduced on tape).

The speciality of the evening is its programme and the choreographic quality. Members of the audience who have choreographic fixations will only be partly satisfied this time by the Erich Walter and Hans van Manen creations.

The programme: Three ballets with male lead dancers that are presented by women with three differing approaches. Balanchine's *Apollo* immediately after its conception throws itself to the preceptor of the three muses Calliope, Polyhymnia and Terpsichore and after successful instruction moves on to Olympus – a ballet about pedagogic Eros.

Erich Walter's nameless hero, a man, breaks into a nocturnal Amazon-Willis world with grotesque Hoffmannesque characteristics which gains power over him, crushes his spirit and like those before him enslaves him. It is a ballet of black romanticism about the enslaving of Man by the Sexus, like a nocturnal afterthought to *Giselle*.

Van Manen's man on the other hand is more successful in extricating himself from the erotic tangle with a partner – he goes wandering but cannot renounce womankind completely and at the end weaves for himself a new, shyly passionless relationship which we realise from the outset is of a temporal nature.

Like Béjart's his ballet works with nostalgically alienated quotations from ballet's history in its third part. Van Manen also speaks of "a ballet within a ballet". And his ballet must be understood as a contribution towards the Men's Liberation Movement.

The casting in Düsseldorf has great strength with Paolo Portoluzzi as Apollo, Falco Capiste in the Erich Walter ballet and Peter Breuer in van Manen's. This demonstrates the great impression made by the Düsseldorf-Duisburg company and its power.

It would be hard to mention any other ballet programme in several parts in the

1970-1971 season with such a pronounced and integrated set of themes.

The guest performance in Düsseldorf of the American Classical Ballet in the new Philips Halle which is designed for mass audiences, introduces us to a company which was already reported about at great length in this country after the Böblingen guest performance.

This company, which typically has no choreography in its repertoire dating from any time after 1945, is, so it appears, a particularly curious fruit of the American Regional Ballet Movement with its exaggerated balletic ambitions.

Unlike the American Classical Ballet the Harkness Ballet which is on a flying visit to Cologne and Wetzlar concentrates exclusively on contemporary choreography. This ballet company which once again thanks its existence to its private ambitions suffers from an unerring flair for becoming involved with choreographic mediocrities.

What we saw in Cologne of choreography by Ben Stevenson, Job Sanders and Brian Macdonald was at least achieved with similar excellence by the contributions of the latest Cologne dancer forum programme with new works by Jürg Bürth, Gray Veredon and Holmut Baumann, in fact for the most part they excelled.

All attack, ferocity and verve of the very young Americans which is offered as a kind of conglomeration of dancers putting its power crudely on show, not without a certain arrogance, cannot fool us into thinking that the Harkness Ballet Company is clear in its mind over what it is setting out to do, its raison d'être and its aims.

On the other hand the Cologne dance forum evening marks a decided step forward in the really difficult process for a ballet company of discovering itself and realising what it is.

The company is beginning slowly to take shape. It is having the courage to re-work earlier works such as Baumann's witty production of Tardieu's *Die Sonate und die drei Herren* (The sonata and the

three gentlemen), a prime example of the later repetitions.

This appears to lead the way above all gradual process of crystallisation of repertoire.

We made the startling discovery that new works presented here not always in the majority of cases gain quality in the later repetitions.

Recent examples of this are Christopher Bruce's *Wings* and Joachim Koegele's *Cleopatra*. In the performances of these of understanding was enhanced by a greater degree of broadmindedness than at premieres.

If the Cologne dance forum succeeds in keeping up this process of qualification this most unique of Federal Republic companies has the most promising prospects for the future.

Although one would look in vain for any reflection of day-to-day political situations in these films they do reflect the general mood and attitudes of those last years of the Weimar Republic.

Thus we should be thankful that on the occasion of the 27th annual congress of FIAP, the international association of film libraries in Wiesbaden, there was a look back at fifteen German talkies, vintage 1930-1933, which were precisely in those categories that are generally spoken of as just "pink floss".

The last-named took the particularly

perfunctory well-intentioned motif of the youth movement and made it into the Nazi idol of a secret society.

A direct line can be drawn between the glorification of the Prussian king as a leader (Führer) figure in the Carl Froelich film *Der Chorale von Leuthen* (1932) to the crowning of Hitler as Chancellor in the Potsdam Garrison Church.

"Lieder und Illusionen" – this is the formula that Siegfried Kracauer applied to describe the entertainment films of the last years of Weimar. Titles reflected point-blank optimism, such as *Es wird schon wieder besser* (Things'll soon be better) *Morgen geht's uns gut* (We'll be better off tomorrow) *Kopfüber ins Glück* (Head-over-heels with happiness) or *Zwei im Sonnenchein* (A place for two in the sun). But this optimism only existed on the silver screen.

Willy Fritsch and Willi Forst were the happy-go-lucky window cleaners in the musical comedy *Ein blonder Traum* (A dream in blonde, 1932) directed by Paul Martin. They sang the Werner Richard Heymann song *Wir zahlen keine Mete mehr* (We'll not pay rent again). In the open air. They were aiming for a similar forgetyourtroubles effect as Zarah Leander ten years later – although the background was quite different – when

they were released by the Federal Republic film industry show that the cinema in this country has lost its market share. The decline in audiences is all too clear. Only twenty-three per cent of the population is interested in going to the cinema and the decline in box office takings in the past ten years has been over

conservative ideas that date back to well before the 1960's apart from one or two exceptions that go to prove the rule. They simply do not want to accept that there is a new kind of film, a new kind of cinema being produced alongside conventional film productions.

To clear up the contradictory ideas about community cinemas a three-day conference was held at Sankt Peter-Ording, near Flensburg. It turned out that the two camps, the owners of regular cinemas on the one hand and the champions of subsidised cinema on the other, require two completely different languages to discuss their ideas of film and cinema in our modern, changing society.

It seems as if a common point of departure with the idea of coming to a friendly cooperative arrangement is no longer at all possible.

The regular cinema has firmly fixed

community subsidised cinemas as a threat.

Nevertheless the film-world is not prepared to recognise the need for structural changes let alone to accept the counterpoint that has sprung up – the underground cinema.

This talk has turned to subsidised

cinemas and since Hilmar Hoffmann, the organiser of the West German Film Council of shorts and now Frankfurt Film adviser came up with the idea of community cinema as the main aim for the next few years such talk has made a big noise. The regular cinema views these

cinemas as a threat, industry maintains

community subsidised cinemas as a threat.

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EDUCATION

Universities continue to have trouble with minority groups

It took a 1,200-strong police cordon to ensure the election at the third attempt of Niklaus Lohkowitz, 40, the new vice-chancellor of Munich University, which with 25,000 students is the largest in the country. For security reasons the election was held not on the campus but in the city's Residenz, which was sealed off for the occasion.

It is scandalous enough when a correctly convened administrative body is no longer able to conduct legal elections on its own home ground because the police are unable to guarantee law and order there.

The first attempt to elect a new vice-chancellor of Munich University in the largest university lecture theatre was brought to an untimely conclusion by student demonstrators. The same happened a few days later in an off-campus building that was allegedly easier to cordon off.

This, then, is the scandal. It is no laughing matter, no longer even comical. What is the electoral college to do, retire in secrecy to some hole and corner or other?

Once again one is reminded with a jolt how easy it is for a handful of determined, partially intelligent people to make a laughing stock of the institutions of self-administration and bring them to a standstill.

This is the way to reduce the university, or any other comparable institution, to anarchy ... either that or have its administration taken over by the State.

The next election to be obstructed, or at least made a laughing stock, could be that of a director-general of broadcasting, a trade union leader, a bishop, a burgomaster or indeed any elected office holder.

In other words, if all else fails the

University reform must not be left to extremists

(Suddeutsche Zeitung, 8 July 1971)

police must be called in to guarantee the freedom of self-administration. If all else fails academic staff must suspend lectures that are obstructed and refuse to hold examinations. There is no logical alternative.

The tragedy of the university situation is that things were allowed to come to this pass. Enough has been said about the vainglory of many heads of department. On occasion their opportunism is diametrically opposed to the lofty claims they make for their academic work.

Many lecturers continue to congratulate themselves when their colleagues are at the receiving end and have to cope the best they can with "their" Red cells while they themselves are left alone.

The attitude of many students is even more disgraceful, though. They either do not vote at all or vote for the candidates nominated by left-wing extremists despite the fact that they are anything but Stalinists or Maoists themselves.

Polls indicate that the grey men who constitute the majority continue to feel that their interests are best served by communist revolutionaries.

There is little to choose in naivety between the present generation and the generation of students who felt in 1932 that the thing to do was to vote for the candidates nominated by the National Socialist Students' League in order to get something done.

They do not obstruct elections because they feel a better candidate deserves their support (though even this excuse would be illegal and democratically inadmissible). They do so in order to continue the process of eroding democratic institutions.

They would be only too happy if the powers that be were to hit back. The appointment of a government commissioner to run the affairs of a university would not upset them; it would merely confirm their teachings.

Since their revolutionary convictions are absolute and dogmatic liberal democrats need not beat about the bush either. Our institutions may be in need of reform, particularly Bavarian universities, but their free and democratic basis must be defended as uncompromisingly as their enemies choose to attack it.

On the other hand, if all else fails the

Teachers union calls for comprehensive education at all levels

Frankfurter Allgemeine

Frankfurter Rundschau

What is dyslexia? In the fifties no one knew but today it is almost fashionable to hold forth about it. It means weakness in reading and writing, but, and this is the striking factor, in people of normal intelligence.

Dyslexics write many words incorrectly but many of them are outstanding at other subjects, for instance mathematics. The biggest puzzle is what causes so-called word-blindness. Some assume that it is due to an innate weakness to perceive correctly, whereas others think that it is a simple case of a temperament that makes a person unable to use his memory correctly independently of visual defects.

A third group speaks of an organic defect of the brain.

Yet another group is of the opinion that the only weakness in the word-blind is an inability to analyse and synthesise the makeup of a word. They say that a dyslexic does not necessarily suffer from any other shortcoming.

Finally it has been mooted that emotional disturbances and unsatisfactory surroundings are at fault.

Renate Valtin has carried out an investigation into dyslexia. She took only dyslexic children - one hundred of them - for whom backwardness could not possibly be a cause of their failure at reading and writing, and as a comparative group she took another hundred with average ability to read and write correctly.

The results were more than surprising. The dyslexic children turned out to be better at quick perception than the other group, that is to say they were able to move quickly between similar and different visual patterns.

On the other hand the dyslexic group had more speech difficulties than the other, and developed their powers of speech more slowly.

But above all there were many differences in the backgrounds of the two groups,

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, 7 July 1971)

such as it is due primarily to frustration at school and family level.

As far as these young hotheads are concerned this may well be true but that can be no denying that the universities are taking a beating.

The debate about the Free University as a bastion of academic study is conducted in a manner that is, in the most unacademic. It is a matter of hysteria, vainglory of yesterday's demigods, day-to-day party-political disputes, pseudo-revolutionary balderdash, and, sad to say, an intolerable amount of unreason.

Yet the Free University has recently experienced activity on the part of people like Professor Schwab whose special knowledge, common sense and commitment to democracy are worthy of note.

Supported by an observation made by Professor W. Schultes, the director of the Kliniken Neuro-clinic, they treated patients with depressive complaints by prescribing - no sleep!

On several occasions Schulte had noted that whenever melancholic depressives had been prevented from sleeping the previous night they were much fresher and better the next morning, sometimes for the whole of the next day and on other occasions for several days on end.

The first tests carried out by the German scientists were on 23 endogenous depressives, eleven neurotic depressives and 11 normal healthy people. The degree of depression was measured according to internationally recognised scales.

The results for the investigation were quite clear-cut - the guinea-pigs were made to stay awake all night. Before and after they were examined and asked questions.

From their observations Pflug and Tolle deduced that withdrawal of sleep is of

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 1 July 1971)

MEDICINE

Dyslexia seems to be caused by social conditions

Frankfurter Rundschau

Dope - a problem among cattle too!

Hannoversche Presse

Those of us who eat meat and drink milk are helping to increase the turnover in pharmaceuticals. When we put a pork chop on to cook or grill a chicken it is very likely that we are cooking ourselves a nice meal of artificial hormones, antibiotics and other medications.

At a recent press conference in Hanover doctors and vets stated unanimously that there is a danger for the human consumer in drugs that have been administered to animals. Loopholes in the law are being exploited for profit without any consideration of the danger to human beings.

More and more cattle breeders, according to veterinary surgeon Dr Detlev Schirmes, are beginning to treat their animals themselves rather than calling in an experienced vet.

Their aim is in some cases preventive, in others curative and in yet others to put weight on their stock artificially and they do so without the treatment being supervised by a qualified animal doctor.

They work with the motto "nothing comes from nothing" and receive the stuff from drug manufacturers, fodder producers and vets who have gone in for a sideline.

The "meat improver" is aided in his work by unsatisfactory laws, lack of control and supervision, loopholes and ineffectual means of supervision.

According to Dr Gerhard Jungmann, a member of the Bundestag and vice-president of the national and Lower Saxony medical associations, this modern evil can only be countered by a stringent tightening up of the laws.

In this country there is an illegal black market in medicaments for animals, estimated by Heinz Kühlmann, pharmaceutical adviser to the Social Welfare Ministry, to be worth between fifty and one hundred million Marks.

Farmers and mass breeders use an estimated amount of medicaments for their animals which is double that legally prescribed by vets.

The results for the consumer are that medicines such as antibiotics lose all their power when they are prescribed for him and he may develop allergies or be taken ill.

For this reason, the experts at the press conference stated, the conditions of use of medicines in food production and legislation controlling fodder must be altered simultaneously and urgently.

It would be advantageous if legislation surrounding drugs for human use and for administering to animals were formulated along parallel lines. In the interests of the consumer such legal measures would have to be imposed on an EEC basis.

The senior veterinary official in the Agriculture Ministry, Dr Helmut Apking, stated that tighter control must be exercised over animal fodder and new methods for checking for remains of medicine in flesh for human consumption must be worked out.

Up till now the methods of investigation have been too complicated to be applied over a broad area. A further measure called for by the experts was special medicaments for animals which were not damaging to human health.

Recent investigations showed that five to six per cent of beef contained traces of medicines.

In view of the situation is much worse: when a tight control was carried out two thirds of the veal in a slaughter house had to be destroyed. Holger Krückeburg

(Neue Hannoversche Presse, 10 July 1971)

more of the parents of the control group owned their own house, whereas the majority of the parents of dyslexic children lived in rented accommodation and generally more cramped conditions.

Almost forty per cent of these children had no extra reading and writing tuition at home. There are more books in the houses of the non-dyslexic control group and more newspapers and magazines are read there.

Renate Valtin has written a study *Legasthenie - Theorie und Untersuchungen Dyslexie - theory and investigation* published by Julius Beltz Verlag, Weinheim.

She writes: "Most of the characteristics shown by dyslexics are typical of the lower social strata. Once again we see the disadvantages and handicaps that children from working-class homes suffer."

What research in this country has so far overlooked is the fact that reading and writing impediments are largely caused by social conditions. Inherited shortcomings and brain damage can no longer be blamed.

Gerhard Weise
(Frankfurter Rundschau, 3 July 1971)

Liver ailments are diseases of the too prosperous

In the course of the past ten to fifteen years diseases of the liver, particularly fatty liver and cirrhosis, have increased in importance for the general practitioner. It has been possible to track down these malfunctions more efficiently by means of improved diagnosis and especially by optical and morphological investigations of the liver cells.

Professor E. Bühl, senior physician of the internal medicine department at Bochum's Augusta Hospital, recently spoke on this subject at a medical conference in Westerland, on the island of Sylt.

Generally speaking, however, there are various noxious factors that can lead to fatty liver, for example diabetes, alcohol and barbiturates and metabolic disturbances of the liver cells.

Again and again we hear that about 80 grams of alcohol per day are the upper limit for a person with a healthy liver.

For doctors, however, the question arises why only about a third of all patients who greatly exceed this limit are stricken with cirrhosis.

The causes of this degenerative process are not yet known. Liver cells have a high regeneration rate and if a patient signs the pledge even temporarily he has a good chance of recovery. In addition treatment includes a strict limitation of consumption of fat and carbohydrates.

The causes of this degenerative process are not yet known. Liver cells have a high regeneration rate and if a patient signs the pledge even temporarily he has a good chance of recovery. In addition treatment includes a strict limitation of consumption of fat and carbohydrates.

When patients are overweight it is essential for them to take about 1,000 or at the very most 1,100 calories in each day, that is to say a crash diet. In the early stages exercise should be prescribed but in the acute stage of cirrhosis of the liver patients should be confined to bed.

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 12 July 1971)

For this reason, the experts at the press conference stated, the conditions of use of medicines in food production and legislation controlling fodder must be altered simultaneously and urgently.

The effect of this treatment varies from patient to patient and fluctuates during the course of the depressive condition.

In some cases there was a sudden drastic improvement to the depression symptoms, but this did not last long. In some cases there was a relapse after a few days. But the returning condition could be checked by usual anti-depressants and in some cases, a combination of anti-depressant drugs and an all-night vigil needs to be prescribed.

The successful treatment of this kind of depression by withdrawal of sleep, according to Pflug and Tolle, shows that in endogenous depressives there is an upset to the regular daily rhythms of the body which is contributory to the condition.

If the results of these tests are confirmed by future medical experiments there is likely to be a considerable rethink on treatment of depressive sleeplessness with heavy doses of sleeping tablets.

Dieter Fritzen
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 14 July 1971)

From their observations Pflug and Tolle deduced that withdrawal of sleep is of

■ AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Ertl's reception in Kiel harmed the farmers' cause

Josef Ertl is too thin-skinned. The complaints of over 5,000 farmers at the Ostseehalle in Kiel he has helped to give the sensitive Agriculture Minister.

Probably he would have been better advised to start off with a demonstration of calmness and control pent-up situations with a few self-assured sentences.

The president of the Farmers' Union, Constantin Freiherr von Heereman, showed how this can be done and the anger of a large number of people bubbling below the surface was stilled on several occasions during the farmers' conference.

But it is difficult to chalk up this failure against Josef Ertl. The initiated at least realised that something was brewing in Kiel and that perhaps something should be brewing. With a few sentences the next conflict would have been provoked.

Ertl had made the presidium of the Farmers' Union promise in advance that the meeting would stay on the right lines when he made his appearance.

Nevertheless we can assume with some consolation that the farmers' representatives gave the Minister an inkling of the ill-will of the farmers as it was shown at the last agricultural conference in Bad Godesberg.

It was unfortunate circumstances that led to the organisers losing control of the reins at the decisive moment.

For a start Ertl was half an hour late, when the president of the Farmers' Union of Schleswig-Holstein, Hans-Jürgen Klinker, as the host and organiser announced that Ertl had landed at the wrong airport (which was not correct any way) the farmers' anger towards Ertl had been aroused even before the Minister put in his appearance.

Secondly Constantin Freiherr von Heereman's microphone broke down at precisely the juncture where Josef Ertl lost control of the farmers and Heereman wanted to step in and pour oil on the troubled waters.

But Ertl did not notice the technical hitch and was left believing that the Union's presidium had left him in the lurch and not stuck to the guarantee it gave in advance.

As he, relying on this guarantee, had warned his audience three times that he would go if he were not allowed to speak in peace, he had no alternative but to make good his threat.

This is not the first rumpus that has been seen in Kiel's Ostseehalle involving riled Schleswig-Holstein farmers. Many still remember how 4,000 peasant throats howled down Sicco Mansholt, the "farmers' bane" from Brussels for two hours.

Klinker's militant Farmers' Union had called for this boycott and it is not without reason that it is called "the green Kremlin". Now with Ertl's visit Klinker's green guards have shown their mettle again.

Klinker, a CDU politician in Bonn, was a poor host. He allowed the rumpus to break out instead of using all his influence on the farmers to calm down their tempers and quell their desire for a punch-up.

Organised rowdies such as this who reject the idea of discussion and howl down anyone who thinks differently from themselves tend to lose the sympathy of those who provide thousands of millions of Marks for them in subsidies.

Hans-Jürgen Klinker is chairman of the advisory board of the West German agricultural public relations organisation (CMA). He is hoping to obtain at this precise moment 18 million Marks from the CMA budget in order to promote the

image of German agriculture. But by his behaviour in Kiel he has helped to give the farmers a bad reputation.

Because of their economic situation the farmers have probably never met with so much understanding among members of the general public as at present.

The Kiel punch-up has certainly done nothing to promote this feeling. Josef Ertl went to speak to the farmers filled with good will and he is certainly not the loser at the battle but the agricultural sector was. Certainly Josef Ertl will never again come out so strongly on the farmers' side as he has done in the past. The balance sheet of what he has achieved for them in the Cabinet and in Brussels certainly cannot be displeasing to the farmers.

When he has received no thanks and recognition for what he has done his departure from the Ostseehalle is certainly not an affront to farmers in this country as the Farmers' Union claims, but an understandable reaction.

The rabble-rousers among the farmers' leaders should consider this carefully. When you are constantly demanding large-scale help from the State ingratitude is a bad ally.

The moderates in the Farmers' Union, and above all President Heereman, realise this well enough. Intentionally Heeremann's speech contained the sentence: "I will not pretend that everything the government has done was just nothing."

And he added: "I know well enough that there are some who will not be pleased to hear me recognise the efforts that have been made by the present government."

Heereman could not have said more clearly how difficult he finds it to make all the farmers agree to his line.

An additional factor is that the young farmers are now discontented with the establishment. One group of young farmers from Schleswig-Holstein was clearly steering a collision course with its own union in Kiel.

The farmers must not overlook the fact that the kind of provocation exercised in Kiel or even complete break with the government would achieve for farmers the exact opposite of what they are continually demanding from this government.

The fact that this must be prevented is an additional argument in favour of the group of thinkers in the Farmers' Union. The incident in Kiel should mean a come-uppance for Constantin Freiherr von Heereman.

*Klaus Peter Krause
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung
für Deutschland, 12 July 1971)*

Farmers and Bonn

The Federal Republic Farmers' Union wants to get together again with the Bonn government in the interests of "an agricultural policy orientated towards the future" despite the occurrences at the conference in Kiel, according to the president of the Union, Constantin Freiherr von Heereman in an interview with Deutschlandfunk, a radio station in Cologne.

According to Heereman the bridges should not be burnt. He made this clear to Agricultural Minister Josef Ertl on 9 July, the very day on which Ertl had broken off his speech to the farmers in Kiel and left the hall since he could not make himself heard.

The chairman of the West German

young farmers' association, CDU Bundestag member Martin Horstmeier, offered to act as a middleman since a confrontation with West German farmers would not be of any further value.

The farmers' conference in Kiel ended on the evening of 10 July with a discussion by the young farmers' association on questions of vocational training.

The "Kiel Bases" were accepted by the 240 delegates. In them the farmers called for a reorientation of agricultural policies in the European Economic Community and in the Federal Republic as well as an increase of 12 per cent in farm prices for the next economic year.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 12 July 1971)



Hans-Jürgen Klinker (left) and Constantin Freiherr von Heereman at the Farmers' Union congress in Kiel

Farmers' Union calls for change in government's agrarian policy

The German Farmers' Union conference in Kiel held between 7 and 9 July included a number of demands for agricultural policies from the Farmers' Union. Members present at the meeting complained particularly that all the efforts and industry of farmers seemed to be increasingly negated by political decisions and economic developments which were beyond the control of farmers.

In this context they spoke of:

1) Unsatisfactory decisions on farm produce prices by the Council of European Ministers.

2) Conflicting alterations to parity within the member States of the EEC as a consequence of differing income and price developments as well as the budgetary policies of the Six.

3) Failure to make the various factors affecting competitiveness, such as State regulations, compatible as well as a lack of aid in matters such as taxes, social welfare, transport, tariffs, food regulations, security and the like within the framework of the EEC.

4) Difficulties arising from the extension of the Community to ten members.

5) Inflationary developments in prices and overheads in the Federal Republic simultaneous with stagnating producer-prices for agricultural produce.

The prices suggested put forward by the Community Commission on 17 June to come into force in 1972-1973 are an insult in the light of developments in costs and wage bills, the farmers complain.

They want these substantially raised

and call for a reorientation and realignment of economic and agrarian policies on a European and a national level. Reorientation should heed the following:

Efforts to bring about a realignment of European economic and monetary policy should be stepped up. Alternatives to parity of Common Market countries should be ruled out and the budgetary policies of all member States should bring into line.

Economic policies should be the same goals with regard to economic growth, balancing internal trade and division of incomes.

But exports increased by fourteen per cent in each of the past two years. There has been a further increase of thirteen per cent in the first five months of 1971. The setting of the exchange rate of 9 May is still too recent to have had much effect on this figure.

It is true that prices abroad have in some cases increased more rapidly than in the Federal Republic, thus assisting our export situation. But that alone does not explain the success of our exports. There are other more important reasons.

Invested capital should receive interest rates related to the state of the market and depreciation at levels permitting re-equipment.

It must first be remembered that the range of West German exports is extremely broad, especially in investment goods needed throughout the world with the growth in industrialisation. Goods from this country are still thought of abroad as being high quality products.

But the main reason is that exports from this country are determined to keep their hard-won markets abroad and are not prepared to give them up, to justify the perhaps temporary increase in export demand.

Inasmuch as particular development ways and the costs of industrial equipment and in particular capital investment goods as well as the incomes of repatriating groups in the various member countries, increase more sharply than average level in the member States there should be subsidies to the common basic prices.

For as long as the revision suggested price policies for farm produce remain unachieved corresponding measures at national level should be implemented to give the farmers a just income.

In particular a cut back in the payment subsidy for revaluation should be prevented from 1972 onwards. In the coming years cheap rates of interest and easy credit facilities should be continued and value added tax for agricultural products should be increased by three per cent by raising the pre-tax lump-sum.

The farmers demand that within the context of tax reform the unfavourable situation with regard to income and special difficulties of adjustment affect

the value of the unit and removal of duties on the farm itself when there are fixed parities.

The remainder of the property levy should be taken over by the central government.

(Handelsblatt, 9 July 1971)

Continued on page 11

It is always astonishing to see how strongly and steadily West German exports increase, despite all the difficulties in recent years — the upward revaluation of the Mark in the autumn of 1969, devaluation abroad, a rapid increase in prices at home and recently the temporary floating of the Mark and the resultant revaluation effects.

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(Handelsblatt, 9 July 1971)

Continued on page 11

Companies for which the Eurodollar market is a closed shop and which need to take out new loans or want to consolidate short-term financing over a long period have noticed a definite reluctance on the part of West German finance houses.

This taking out of credit abroad is to be checked or even curtailed by the introduction of so-called *Bardepot* (cash deposits).

If this gets over the hurdles in the Bundestag after the summer recess and is introduced by, say, 1 October — banked, dated, if it is to be really effective — this will have the following results for industrial companies in this country:

Suppose they take out a loan for three months at an interest rate of between 7½ and 8½ per cent, which would have cost them between eight and nine and a half per cent in this country. If they now have to manage a cash deposit of perhaps twenty per cent, that is to say a minimum reserve at the Bundesbank which is not due for interest, their foreign loan becomes 25 per cent dearer and they will probably lose interest in it.

For the financial chief who cannot cut down his credit there are now a few thought patterns that involve varying degrees of danger for the company.

He can pay back his foreign debts and take out credit in this country in their place. If the amount of liquid cash available to the banks in this country at the time has been exhausted and he cannot convert his debts he will prolong his foreign loan.

Thus the problem for him is reduced to a question of the price, but there is no question of an acute shortage of liquid cash.

The situation is different if his company is not among the largest or he only got his loan from abroad because a bank stood guarantor. At the request of the Bundesbank there should not be any keenness to extend the period of guarantee, at least in the case of the big banks.

In banking circles a cut in minimum required reserves is awaited. This would ease the credit squeeze somewhat. And there have been numerous promises from Frankfurt that the Bundesbank does not intend to bring about a credit crisis.

Nevertheless company managers should be seeing to it now that their sources of credit are guaranteed and will not dry up on them, and they should be consolidating their financial position before they undertake extension and rationalisation steps to their investment programme.

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 6 July 1971)

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But the main reason is that exports from this country are determined to keep their hard-won markets abroad and are not prepared to give them up, to justify the perhaps temporary increase in export demand.

According to the Institute headed by Professor Herbert Giersch has published a report on industrial and economic policies at the middle of 1971.

As a result of the floods of liquid cash coming in from abroad the inflationary process has been able to regenerate itself. Yearly price increases hovered around the five-per-cent level, at which the expectation of inflation seemed to be confirmed.

It is therefore in a position to guarantee a necessary condition, and only a necessary condition, for full employment.

This only becomes an adequate condition for a far-reaching exhaustion of the full production potential when those who offer their goods and services within the framework of the overall rate of increase throughout the whole economy, which is at the root of the advance reckoning of the rate of monetary expansion.

The tasks of the policymakers in the monetary sphere will be made harder in the near future by the fact that the permissible rate of price increases is way below the level we are seeing at present. In order to bring back price increases to the maximum permissible level without stringent credit squeezes and endangering the level of employment the Bundesbank must — as economists experts are everlastingly telling us — leave no doubt in anyone's mind which course it is taking and intends to keep taking.

With the Bundesbank having gained control over the supply of ready cash and being in a position to control monetary demand in connection with its credit policies fiscal policies lose much of their significance with regard to the stability of

(Handelsblatt, 16 July 1971)

Continued on page 11

This is one of the main reasons why orders are piling up in those finance houses that offer long-term industrial credit. But even with an effective interest rate of nine and a half per cent it is more and more difficult to make everybody happy. Re-financing is jammed because of the crisis on the market in fixed-interest securities.

RESEARCH

Old sailing ships' logs to aid international met work

The Volkswagen Foundation has made a 320,000-Mark grant to process and help evaluate roughly 1.2 million meteorological data collected under the aegis of the Hamburg naval observatory by former officers on sailing ships in the equatorial and southern Atlantic Ocean. Processing of these observations will form part of the Global Atmospheric Research Programme.

The data are at present stored in some of the oldest and most comprehensive archives of ship's logs in the world at the marine meteorological office in Hamburg.

They are of particular value for national and international meteorological

and oceanographical research because they were made in parts of the Atlantic that are sailed far less frequently now than the days of sailing ships are past history.

The lanes used by ships under sail varied considerably depending on weather conditions, fortunately as it turns out for present-day research purposes.

Meteorological data from the Southern Hemisphere are particularly valuable for climatological, oceanographical and statistical purposes because there is, in comparison with the Northern Hemisphere, more water, less in the way of habitable areas and fewer and less conveniently located observation posts than modern meteorology needs.

The old ship's logs also provide missing information about atmospheric conditions and seasonal variations in seas that considerably influence the atmosphere and weather well into the Northern Hemisphere.

The relevant data are culled from ship's logs by retired naval officers who served on sailing ships themselves, know from personal experience how the extremely detailed logs were compiled and are in a position to assess the value of the information recorded.

All information, particularly details of wind, atmospheric pressure, air and water temperature, cloud, visibility, swell and the weather in general is being stored on magnetic tape and mechanically evaluated by electronic data processing equipment at the headquarters of the meteorological

Most people favour space research

Seventy-two per cent of adults in this country feel that space research is essential for scientific and technological development, according to a lightning survey conducted by Wickerl Institutes of Tübingen, the market research organisation.

Seventeen per cent of those questioned felt that space research projects were unnecessary and a further eleven per cent classed themselves as don't knows. Despite the Salyut tragedy the figures differ little from a similar survey conducted last January.

(Die Welt, 3 July 1971)

service. The data will be put to particularly varied practical and scientific use in the near future in the organisation of two Global Atmospheric Research Programme experiments. The programme is jointly sponsored by the World Meteorological Organisation and the International Council of Scientific Unions.

One, the tropical GARP experiment, is mainly aimed at detailed research into the considerable exchange of energy between tropical seas and the atmosphere and is due to be conducted in the equatorial Atlantic in 1974.

The other, worldwide experiment is to be conducted in 1976 with the aim of gaining more detailed information on general atmospheric circulation, including, on a temporary basis, detailed data for worldwide numerical weather forecasting.

This programme will involve the use of automatic observation posts in the South Atlantic.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 2 July 1971)

Nuclear power on the seabed

Siemens and Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm spent four years research and R & D work on *Tristan*, standing for the electric radio isotope battery for terrestrial purposes converts heat generated during the decay of radio-actinium into electric power. Following successful tests under *Tristan* will be used in underwater experiments in the *Globe*. Bright next year. The diver here shown is in no danger that radio-active fuel is encased in such a thick "shield" that radio activity in the immediate vicinity will conform to maximum security requirements. The apparatus be used at depths of 1,100 fathoms.

(Photo: S.A. Albrecht)

**NEWSPAPERS**

Tinsel world of the 'yellow press' is an opiate of the masses

and the pain of love is always assuaged in the end.

How wonderful to hear such touching confessions that no priest will ever hear just you and I.

Rows and rows of colourful magazines are to be found on German bookstalls — they include: *Frau im Spiegel* (Woman through the Looking Glass), *Frau mit Herz* (Woman with Heart), *Goldenes Blatt* (Golden Journal), *Heim und Welt* (Home and World), *Wochenend* (Weekend), *7 Tage* (Seven Days), *Freizeit Revue* (Leisure Time), *Neue Post*, *Das Neue Blatt*, *Neue Welt*, *Neue Weltzeitung*, *Neues Zeitalter* (New Age), *Praline*, *Sexy*, *Kripo Reporter* (CID Reporter) and *Neue Gerichtszeitung* (New Court Journal).

In their format, price and regularity of publication the yellow press journals have become rather like the weekly illustrated magazines. Their niveau is hermaphroditically flexible.

Despite many similarities between the rainbow press and the illustrated news magazines and the popular press (such as their declared main aim of entertaining) there are significant differences that make each of these various products of the presses individual.

Differences defined

Walter Nutz has carried out a survey of West German weekly colour magazines and clearly marked out the various differences. Unlike "serious" publications which make the dissemination of information their main and inviolable task illustrated magazines and "boulevard" papers select certain themes from the daily round of events and accentuate them as being the most significant matters to report.

They totally ignore subjects that they feel are not suitable for their readership. As far as the yellow press is concerned these publications stick to certain well-mapped-out themes and serve those up regularly in slightly differing forms.

In the rainbow press all characters and events are subordinated to the central figure. There are no intermediates, polarity is all; good and bad, black and white, popular artists.

It has taken on a new function; it is now a compensating factor. It is no longer a complete appraisal of being, but a romantic contrast to the dull drudgery of everyday living. "Alighting from everyday routine" is all the easier the less demanding people are in their artistic taste.

The rainbow press makes alighting from the child's play. Everything is so fairytale-romantic, the figures are so proud and their sexual nature is all so clean and gay and nice, their problems are all black and white with no confusing shades of grey. The way they speak is so full of all their statements are so pleasant.

And the horoscopes are so full of hope and happiness. The recipe for life served in these magazines is so tasteful. The stories are so full of sweet sorrow.

of Benno Ohnesorg (a demonstrating student shot by a policeman).

Oppressed people who stand up and try to defend themselves are not overlooked in the yellow press — they are generally passed off as rioting rabble. The fight for social equality is described in the yellow press as "dark clouds gathering" and "dark shadows" passing over the ruling classes.

These publications use the power of words as an instrument of domination. The rabble and dark clouds are gone after reading these periodicals. They identify themselves with the ruling classes. This group considers itself "in".

It is fuddled regularly with authoritarian modes of behaviour — presented as would-be maxims of living by would-be majorities to which one must be obedient.

Absoluteness is the characteristic of their wonderful world; complications and rational scepticism are the stigma of the "out" group to which all intellectuals belong. This "in" group hates progress and is laden with strong apolitical ideas. "Voting, voting, voting! It's all madness. Those in power do what they like."

Despite the inroads that television has made into the serious press the circulations of *Soraya* Weekly have risen continuously.

Specific need satisfied

They satisfy a specific need. The whole range of their "leading officials", blue-blooded, pure-bred, show-biz types satisfies, according to the supposition of H.C. Meyer from *Süddeutsche Zeitung*, the need for voluntary submission.

Or perhaps it is a genealogical need as Harry Press assumes; their theme is the continuation of the family. Thus the overwhelming popularity of such unfortunate women as Soraya and Fabiola; thus their obvious interest in domestic affairs of the rich middle-classes, filmstars and sport, idols and VIPs from all branches of society."

Basically the reader of the yellow press is in full flight from reality, from the reality that surrounded him, or her; the excessive demands of society, let us say the alienation of his or her own self or let us say *Angst* at his or her own existence.

And "the world of false dreams" (as H.C. Meyer put it) serves the reader as a welcome *Ersatz* for unachieved individual autonomy and also therefore for lack of democratic understanding.

Erdnute Bela

(*Vorwärts*, 8 July 1971)



Frankfurter Allgemeine

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MUNICH 1972 Electronic brain will mastermind Olympics

The manager has his data bank, the sports reporter covering the Munich Olympics will have the electronic super-brain, a computer chock full of background material on the Olympic Games since 1896, information likely to be drawn upon for many a story.

This fastest and most comprehensive information system ever at the disposal of the general public at an international sporting event has so many facts in reserve that if the 4,000 journalists expected at Munich next year were to be pried in writing with all the data it has at its command they would have to plough their way through twenty goods wagons of printed paper.

The Olympic brain will never be at a loss for an answer. In a matter of seconds it flashes on to the screen at 72 information panels the name of the gold medalist in the double shot at a running deer in 1896 at Athens.

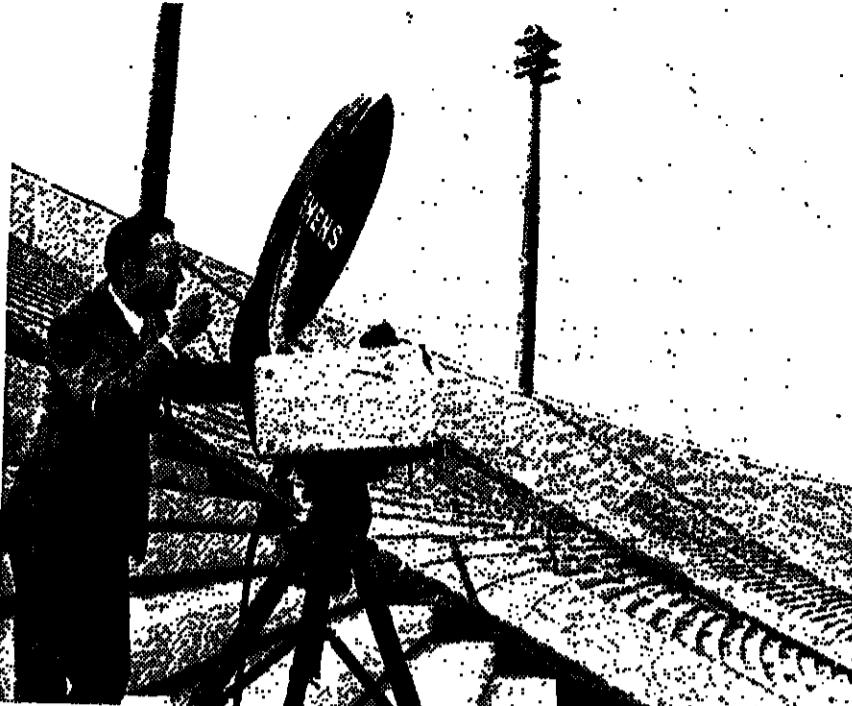
It can provide potted biographies of more than 9,000 athletes, promptly supplies the questioner with the German word for breast-stroke, the rules of military riding for horse-lovers and details of social events at Munich and Kiel for visitors.

This is by no means all. Siemens, with contracts worth 65 million Marks for the 1972 Olympics, will be using five 4004/45 computers at the Games. Ten thousand miles of wiring link the computers with 400 teleprinters, forty data-printers and 100 monitors at sports facilities, press and information centres.

Siemens will be supplying not only the press with the latest information. Complete and accurate information is needed first and foremost by adjudicators and officials.

Since spring 1970 thirty computer men have been working non-stop on preparations for evaluating the input of results according to Olympic rules and regulations.

Since the beginning of this year 110 programmers have been translating the results of their work into terms comprehensible to the computers. Seven million symbols will be used, as against a mere 4.2 million in the Bible.



Outside broadcasting camera and transmitter developed by Siemens to be used within the Olympics stadium.
(Photos: Siemens)

Computers are Gigo-programmed (garbage in, garbage out) and only function properly provided each item of information is accurate, particularly advance information.

This is why it has taken thirty people a year to check the rules of each discipline with the appropriate sports associations. Yet misunderstandings continue to arise.

In boxing, for instance, the German rules were taken as the norm and only in exceptional instances were the Queen's rules in the original English version.

It transpired, however, that the seventy-one-year-old lady responsible for the translation into German had departed quite considerably from the meaning of the original. Which was to be used? A final decision has still to be taken.

Sixty per cent of programming consists of what are called plausibility controls, checks designed to ensure that the computer itself will sound the alarm should the information with which it is fed not make sense.

Computers may be superior to the human brain but as in management they will only provide assistance in decision-making. The final decision remains in the hands of the adjudicators.

The computer centre at Oberwiesenfeld, Munich, the Olympic headquarters, was completed a few weeks ago. It stores, arranges and compares electronically all incoming data. 196 printing devices print out information in 6,000 different kinds of lists.

They will not only be providing up-to-the-minute information and daily summaries, however. As soon as the Games are over on 10 September it is intended to provide the press with the final report. This is some achievement when it is borne in mind that it took two years for the final report of the Tokyo Olympics to be prepared for publication.

Dry runs are

One of 72 information panels that will provide on TV screens latest results (left). A corner of the Olympics medical centre.

already in progress at Munich. From the end of this year tests will be simulated to ensure that the results service functions accurately and without technical hitches.

Preparations have also been made to cope with emergencies. Even if both main computers and the standby computer break down the teleprinter service will still be at the ready to supply information manually. Even if the worst comes to the worst, then, the organisers would be no worse off than their predecessors at Mexico City in 1968.

Not everyone can be at Munich in person, of course, and the international television centre will be there to ensure that a thousand million viewers all over the world will be able to follow the progress of 9,000 athletes in 21 sports and 196 disciplines as they compete for Olympic medals in 31 arenas between Munich and Kiel.

A hundred colour TV cameras will relay pictures and 450 commentators' commentaries in 45 languages to the TV centre, where twelve different programmes and sixty sound-tracks will be ready for relay all over the world.

A technological miracle consisting of thousands of relay facilities will switch in fractions of a second to the required arena, break off links no longer needed and establish new ones.

Not all events can be transmitted live. In order to provide comprehensive information the Olympic TV factory will be the lot, recording every moment of the Munich Olympics not on film, as used to be the case, but on magnetic tape, which is faster and simpler.

Some sixty video tape-recorders will be

in use at headquarters, each roughly 600,000 Marks. The complex for the use of TV commentaries will contain sixty booths, each commentator, where link enables the course of events on monitor to provide running commentaries.

With the aid of a closed-circuit at Oberwiesenfeld anyone interested in the course of events for political reasons, as it were, will be able to select one of the programmes on one of 3,000 TV sets so check what is going on at main arenas, pools and so on.

This will be the first time that kind have been made available.

Television in Vladivostok or

Aires will not notice whether the sun has long since set in Munich.

Floodlighting will ensure an immediate transition from daylight to artifice.

Each of the 550 floodlights, metal and steam lamps called poles and specially developed by Osram, provides a spectacular 18,000 watts. The two-million-watt flood system will be operated by touch controls at the Olympic stadium panel.

He has already reaped thanks and

floodlighting but also wiring the

Olympic site. Sixty miles or so

distribute current around the 62

stadium which alone boasts no fewer than 15,000 electric points.

The power used during the Games

is equivalent to the day-to-day requirements of a town of 80,000.

In the men's section of the

village there will be a five-storey

centre equipped with the latest known to the medical profession, particularly doctors specialising in sports.

Centre is intended for use less

in hospital than as a diagnosis and

centre.

This, then, is the task to which he has

devoted six years of his life. This is what

he works fifteen hours a day, neglecting

his business, his family and

everything pleasant in life.

"Do you find time to enjoy life?" he

was once asked. "I don't want to enjoy

life," he replied. "What I want is to live my

life the way I want to live it."

"Why of life is one of his favourite

expressions. His includes an engagement

with increasing rapidity and his eyes show

signs of too little sleep. He limps a little

when walking — the result of an old sport

injury.

In debate his pale office face turns a

light shade of red, his right shoulder is

always hunched an inch or two lower

than the left one as he seldom fails to

convey the appearance of both effort and

concentration.

"He knows," one biographer has written,

"that he has passed a threshold

crossed by few indeed. He can now talk

of the crowning achievement of a life-

time."

Is this what has motivated him? Daume

himself is none too keen on pathos of

this variety. His way of telling the truth

has always been a particularly exacting

one for members of the press.

After important, venomous, confiden-

tial, political discussions, particularly

with GDR officials about the joint

Olympic team that saw the light of day at

three successive Olympics, he used to

take the pressmen back to his hotel room

and sit down on the edge of the bed

before informing them "in confidence"

what had happened.

Willi Daume had his own ideas as to

what "in confidence" constituted. Only

censorship could be worse.

Questioned about the threshold and the

crowning achievement Daume has even

less to say for himself. It had, he said, just

happened that way.

He embarked on this marathon five

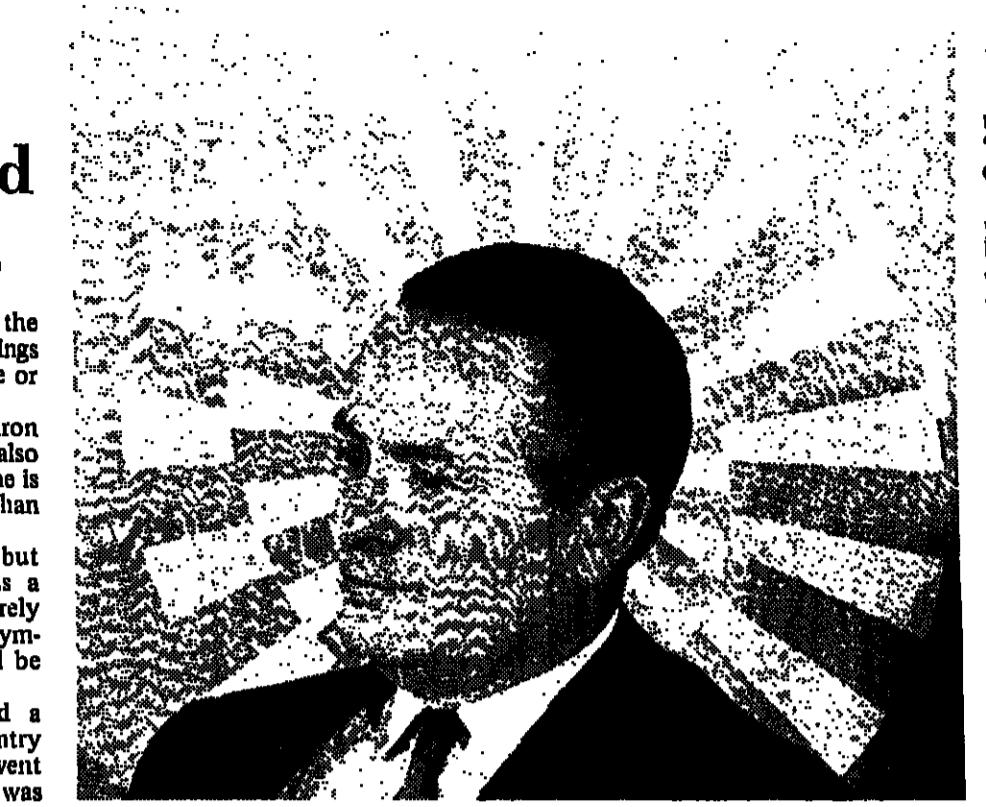
years ago. He had already been president

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SPORT

Willi Daume, the man behind the Olympics



so little regard to his business, his family, his energy and his health for the sake of an idea.

Has he never had his doubts, never been unable to sleep for the pangs of remorse? "I would prefer not to answer that question," he replies.

He bares his soul to very few people, probably, indeed, to no one at all. He is by nature a loner but unfortunately, as it were, he is unable to carry out most of what he thinks of on his own.

He doubtless does not distrust his associates as a matter of course but he certainly does not credit them with a great deal. His methods of working is a constant source of frustration for his immediate surroundings.

Recently his former personal assistant Fritz Hattig, who has long since parted company with his master's umbilical cord, tried to paint a picture of Willi Daume and his work.

Hattig's attempt was such an intricate business that only the initiated were able to understand. The shadow of Daume the man loomed large over the writer.

In Herbert Kunze Daume is reputed to have chosen a "soft" general secretary for the organisation of the Munich Olympics, the idea being in practice to combine the posts of president and general secretary.

Willi Daume has invariably managed to make more friends than enemies for his targets but he has always succumbed to the temptation to go it entirely alone.

Over the past five years, however, his last grand design has assumed such gigantic proportions that it has become a law unto itself. Daume has redoubled his efforts to keep the machinery under control and not to be swept along by the momentum of developments.

For the moneys that is being ploughed into the Munich Olympics ten thousand 100,000-Mark kindergartens could be built. Or forty fifty-million-Mark hospitals or 400 five-million-Mark old folks' homes.

This is merely to convey some idea of the amount of money involved. It hardly needs saying that this amount of money would not just be forthcoming for projects of this kind.

At the same time there can be no doubt that sums of money of this kind start to become a law unto themselves. The man at odds with the spirits he has conjured has recently shown signs of psychosomatic symptoms.

Mere toughness would long since have proved too brittle. Iron Daume has resiliently stayed the pace.

A task of this magnitude could well be his undoing and prophecies enough have been made but, always excepting an act of God, this will not happen if the character and way of life of Willi Daume are anything to go by until he has passed the finishing post.

For the sake of the Olympics Daume has foregone his favourite position, that of president of the Federal Republic Sports League, the largest organisation in the country. The pundits are already prophesying that he is quietly preparing to take over at the helm again once the Olympics are over.

Whatever else happens one thing is certain. Once the Olympics are over Willi Daume will be moving house and looking for "something nice and quiet in the Black Forest."

Horst Vetter

(Deutsche Allgemeine Sonntagsblatt, 18 July 1971)

SA. \$ 0.05	Colombia	col. \$ 1.—	Formosa	NT. \$ 5.—	Indonesia	Rp. 15.—	Malawi	1f d	Paraguay	G. 15.—
At. 10	Congo (Brazzaville)	P.C.F.A. 30.—	France	FP. 60	Iran	Rl. 10.—	Malaysia	M. \$ 0.40	Peru	PT. 5.—
DA. 0.60			Gabon	FP. 10	Iraq	Rl. 10.—	Malta	M. 1.—	Philippines	S. 5.50
Esc. 1.—	Congo (Kinshasa)		Gambia	FP. 10	Ireland	Rl. 10.—	Mexico	M. 1.—	Poland	S. 0.23
4 m. 0.45	Makulu 7.—		Germany	DM. 11 d	Israel	I. & 1.—	Morocco	DM. 85	Portugal	21. 00
			Costa Rica	DM. 11 d	Italy	Lir. 80	Mozambique	DM. 85	Rhodesia	Esc. 1.—
			Cuba	DM. 11 d	Jamaica	Lir. 80	Nepal	Mohur 1.—	Trinidad and Tobago	11 d
			Chile	DM. 11 d	Great Britain	Lir. 80	Hill 1.—	Ruanda	T. Rw. 12.—	